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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 50/53, as read together with Assembly resolution 64/118 on measures to eliminate international terrorism. Chapters II and III of the report contain information about measures taken at the national and international levels, based on material submitted by Governments and international organizations. Chapter IV reflects information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism. Chapter V contains a status report on the third edition of *International Instruments related to the Prevention and Suppression of International Terrorism*.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/53, as read together with Assembly resolution 64/118, taking into account the modalities set out in the report of the Secretary-General to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (A/50/372 and Add.1) and the views expressed by States in the debate of the Sixth Committee during that session.

2. By a note verbale dated 28 January 2010, the Secretary-General drew the attention of all States to General Assembly resolution 49/60 and the Declaration annexed thereto and requested them to submit, by 31 May 2010, information on the implementation of paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration. The Secretary-General also noted that in the information to be submitted, States might wish to give particular attention to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1269 (1999). As at 30 June 2010, replies had been received from 24 States (see sect. II.A, below). Some States referred to the information contained in their reports to the Counter-Terrorism Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). Those reports can be found at www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/resources/countryreports.html.

3. By a letter dated 1 February 2010, the Secretary-General invited relevant specialized agencies and other relevant international organizations to submit information or other pertinent material on the implementation of paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration, by 31 May 2009. Replies were received from 10 international organizations (see sect. II.B, below), as well as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, pursuant to paragraph 18 of resolution 64/118.

II. Measures taken at the national and international levels regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism and information on incidents caused by international terrorism

A. Information received from Member States[1]

4. **Argentina** reported that it had taken the necessary steps to ratify the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, which was currently before Parliament.

5. Relevant Government departments in Argentina had been provided with the lists of terrorist organizations, entities and individuals developed by the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee. Although it was not mandated to do so, Argentina had also continued to disseminate similar lists issued by the European Union and by some countries, as part of the cooperation required to combat terrorism. Contacts were also promoted among other Government bodies and various agencies and entities responsible for security, in order to coordinate cooperation in the efforts to combat terrorism and terrorist financing. Furthermore, information on terrorist activities in other countries and on the efforts undertaken by

[1] Information on the participation of States in counter-terrorism instruments relating to the suppression of international terrorism is presented in chap. III of the present report.

Governments and by international and regional organizations to combat international terrorism and related offences was constantly updated.

6. In 2009, Argentina had participated in various debates on terrorism in the framework of the United Nations system, as well as MERCOSUR and the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism within the Organization of American States. Bilateral meetings had also been held with officials from various countries to exchange information on the different aspects of counter-terrorism in order to strengthen international cooperation.

7. Along with Brazil, Paraguay and the United States of America, Argentina had attended the seventh plenary meeting of the 3+1 Mechanism on Security in the Tri-border Area, in Washington, D.C., in 2009, in order to exchange information on the implementation of further border security measures.

8. **Azerbaijan** provided a list of 16 universal counter-terrorism instruments that it had ratified (see table 2 below), as well as a list of related regional instruments ratified within the framework of the Council of Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development-GUAM. It further indicated agreements on cooperation to combat terrorism concluded with Georgia, Turkey, Pakistan, Latvia, Kazakhstan, Poland and Romania.

9. In 2009, three persons connected with radical extremist religious groups had been killed after resisting border officials. Five persons had been arrested and handed over to the Ministry of National Security and three other persons had been handed over to the Unit for the Investigation of Serious Crimes of the General Prosecutor's Office. Thirty-two members of the radical extremist group "Sumqayit Cammaati" (Sumqayit Community) had been neutralized during an operation conducted by the Ministry of National Security and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Members of that group had carried out numerous terrorist acts in the northern part of Azerbaijan, in particular the explosion of the Baku-Novorossiysk pipeline. Moreover, numerous arms, explosives and extremist literature had been confiscated.

10. In 2009, two persons had been sentenced to imprisonment under article 214 of the Criminal Code (terrorism) and 28 persons under article 279 (creation of armed units or groups unforeseen by legislation). Twenty-six persons actively participating in and having a connection with the radical extremist religious group "Dagistah Camaati" (Dagistan Community) had been sentenced to imprisonment under articles 214, 120 and 228 of the Criminal Code.

11. Sixteen judges and prosecutors from Azerbaijan had participated in a workshop on international cooperation in countering terrorism, organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Vienna in February 2010 and financed by the Government of Germany.

12. **Bahrain** reiterated the information it had provided in paragraphs 17 to 22 of document A/63/173. In particular, it provided a list of 11 universal and 2 regional counter-terrorism instruments to which it was a party (see table 2 below). Bahrain had also acceded to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

13. **Bulgaria** advised that there had been no record of criminal investigations or of initiated or pending criminal proceedings relating to the crime of terrorism pursuant to article 108 (a) of its Penal Code in 2009.

14. **China** had signed the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Convention against Terrorism in Yekaterinburg on 16 June 2009.

15. During the reporting period, China had actively participated in all aspects of the work of the Financial Action Task Force on Money-Laundering (FATF) and had sent delegations to four FATF plenary meetings. The Government was further refining its domestic efforts to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, in accordance with the requirements of the follow-up evaluation of FATF, and had also sent delegations to several plenary meetings of the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism and the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering.

16. **Cuba** was a party to the 13 existing international conventions against terrorism and fully abided by its obligations under Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004).

17. On 20 December 2001, the National Assembly of People's Power of Cuba had approved Act 93, which categorized all acts of international terrorism as serious crimes and established very severe penalties. Cuba had also adopted measures to prevent and suppress any act of terrorism and all associated activities, including the financing of terrorism. In addition, it had increased border monitoring and promoted measures to prevent trafficking in weapons. It had signed 35 agreements on legal assistance with other countries and reiterated its willingness to cooperate with any State to prevent and confront international terrorism on the basis of mutual respect, sovereign equality of States and the principles and norms of international law.

18. Cuba had cooperated actively with the Government of the United States of America. On several occasions, the Cuban authorities had informed the Government of the United States of its willingness to exchange information concerning assassination plots and terrorist acts directed against targets in either of the two countries. In 1984 and 1998, Cuba had warned the United States of terrorist plots against the latter's national interests and also provided the United States with considerable information on terrorist acts committed against Cuba. On three occasions (in November 2001, December 2001 and March 2002), Cuba had submitted to the United States authorities a draft bilateral cooperation programme on combating terrorism and, in July 2009 and February 2010, reiterated its readiness to cooperate in that area.

19. Cuba categorically rejected the unilateral compilation by the United States of a list of alleged State sponsors of terrorism, as inconsistent with international law, and requested the immediate removal of Cuba from that list. Cuba recalled that it had never granted protection to any terrorists from any country and that its territory had never been used to organize, finance or carry out terrorist acts against any country.

20. Cuba reaffirmed its support for the extradition request filed with the United States by Venezuela to bring Luis Posada Carriles to justice and deplored that the latter and Orlando Bosh Avila were still at large. Cuba also made reference to the holding of its citizens and others in high-security prisons in the United States, claiming that they were completely innocent of the charges brought against them.

21. The **Czech Republic** had not ratified or acceded to any international multilateral convention relating to international terrorism in the period 2009-2010. It noted that the Agreement between the European Union and Iceland and Norway on the application of certain provisions of Council decisions 2008/615/JHA and 2008/616/JHA on the stepping-up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime, and the annex thereto had been signed on 26 and 30 November 2009. The Agreement had not yet entered into force. However, some provisions had been applied provisionally as from the date of signature. The Czech Republic also mentioned that a new draft agreement between the European Union and the United States of America on SWIFT data transfer was being prepared, the European Union-United States agreement on the transfer of financial messaging data for purposes of the Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme having failed to enter into force definitively.

22. The Second Supplementary Treaty on Extradition and the Supplementary Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance between the Czech Republic and the United States of America, signed in Prague on 16 May 2006, had entered into force on 1 February 2010, at the same time as the 2003 extradition and mutual legal assistance agreements between the European Union and the United States of America. The agreement between the Czech Republic and the United States of America on enhancing cooperation in preventing and combating serious crime, signed on 12 November 2008, which included terrorism as a form of serious crime, had entered into force on 1 May 2010, with the exception of its articles 8 and 10. The agreement between the Czech Republic and Albania on cooperation in combating crime, signed on 27 April 2009, had entered into force on 1 January 2010; it regulated, inter alia, cooperation in suppressing criminal activities connected with terrorism and its financing. The Czech Republic had signed agreements on cooperation in combating crime, including terrorism, with Bulgaria on 30 November 2009 and with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on 9 February 2010. Those agreements were awaiting ratification.

23. The new Criminal Code (Act No. 40/2009), in effect as of 1 January 2010, defined the crime of "terrorist attack" and also criminalized the support of terrorists and members of terrorist groups, as well as the crime of "terror".

24. On 1 January 2009, Act No. 457/2008, amending the Criminal Procedure Code, had entered into force, introducing "simplified extradition". Under that new scheme, a person who had consented to his or her extradition would be extradited without any further formal procedure, thus significantly accelerating the extradition procedure.

25. In 2009 and 2010 no incidents of international terrorism had been reported in the territory of the Czech Republic and there had been no prosecution or sentencing relating to international terrorism.

26. **El Salvador** had adopted a number of preventive measures to counter terrorism, in order to comply with the international instruments to which it was a party and with the Security Council resolutions on terrorism. Those measures were being implemented by the National Civil Police and the Ministry of Defence. A ports and airports security committee had been created, comprising the National Civil Police, the armed forces, the Autonomous Executive Commission for Ports, the airlines and the Civil Aviation Authority. Security operations had been instituted at the international airport and additional specialized personnel assigned to the ports

and airports. Lists of internationally wanted persons and persons suspected of being terrorists were constantly being monitored. Furthermore, information was being gathered and exchanged to establish the causes and effects of the emergence of criminal gangs or organizations engaged in vehicle theft, kidnapping, extortion and trafficking in people, weapons and drugs, and to establish their structure and operations.

27. Moreover, the National Central Bureau in El Salvador of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) was a member of the counter-terrorism Fusion Task Force for Central and South America, known as Project Amazon, created to identify active terrorists or terrorist groups; to request, gather and share police information; to provide analytic support and to build the capacity of member countries to combat terrorism and organized crime. The National Central Bureau carried out other specific work such as appointing the terrorism liaison official; linking the INTERPOL I-24/7 computer system and police units, giving the General Directorate of Migration and Immigration access to the Fixed Interpol Network Database and Mobile Interpol Network Database (FIND/MIND) to check passenger lists at the international airport in order to prevent terrorists from entering and passing through the country; updating the database of lost and stolen passports; and investigating and registering international foundations that wanted to operate in the country.

28. Security operations carried out at the various seaports of El Salvador included navy patrols and vessel inspections, in direct coordination with the Security Operations Centre of the Autonomous Executive Commission for Ports. With a view to securing the national airspace and aerodromes, motorized patrols and military controllers were monitoring air traffic and landings, in close coordination with the Security Council of the Autonomous Executive Commission for Ports and the El Salvador international airport. Finally, counter-terrorism personnel engaged in continuous training.

29. To date, there had been no evidence of terrorist groups on the national territory of El Salvador, or of conditions conducive to their development, locally or internationally.

30. **Finland** was in the process of preparing to ratify the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, as well as the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf of 2005. With regard to the amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material of 2005, the instrument of ratification would be deposited in the near future.

31. Thus far no prosecutions concerning terrorist offences had been initiated in Finland.

32. **Germany** reported that, on 4 August 2009, three new provisions had been introduced into the German Criminal Code by the Act on the Prosecution of the Preparation of Serious Violent Acts Endangering the State. That new legislation was in answer to changes in terrorist structures, as a threat was no longer posed only by terrorist organizations, but also by radicalized individuals, the crucial criterion for criminalization being a concrete preparatory act, rather than a mere cast of mind.

33. Accordingly, provisions had been introduced criminalizing: (a) preparing a serious violent act endangering the State (sect. 89 (a) of the Criminal Code) by

training or receiving training to commit a serious violent act endangering the State, manufacturing, procuring, providing or storing specified weapons, specified substances or devices needed to carry out the offence prepared, as well as procuring or storing essential items or "precursors" needed to manufacture such weapons, substances or devices and financing an attack; (b) initiating contacts for the commission of a serious violent act endangering the State (sect. 89 (b) of the Criminal Code); and (c) issuing directions for the commission of a serious violent act endangering the State (sect. 91 of the Criminal Code). The Act also provided for ancillary measures. For example, leaving the country might be prevented if, on the basis of facts, the assumption could be established that a person intended to receive terrorist training from a terrorist organization.

34. **Greece** reiterated the information provided in paragraphs 32 to 36 of document A/64/161. In particular, it provided a list of 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments that it had ratified (see table 2 below) and indicated that the ratification of four further universal counter-terrorism instruments was currently being considered or was in process.

35. **Hungary** was a party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments. It also provided a list of instruments of the Council of Europe that it had signed or ratified, indicating that work was under way to ratify the remaining instruments, especially the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism. Hungary further listed the other multilateral conventions and bilateral agreements related to counter-terrorism to which it was a party.

36. There had been no criminal prosecutions, cases of international assistance in criminal matters or extradition relating to acts of international terrorism in Hungary.

37. **Indonesia** provided a list of seven universal counter-terrorism instruments to which it was a party (see table 2 below). Indonesia had signed the 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation and was in the process of ratifying the 1991 Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection. Furthermore, Indonesia was considering becoming a party to the 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, and the 1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages.

38. At the regional level, Indonesia had participated and played a role in several important initiatives undertaken to enhance regional cooperation and coordination on the issue of terrorism. It had developed cooperation on counter-terrorism through, inter alia, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the ASEAN Regional Forum, the Asia-Europe Meeting, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, the Bali Regional Ministerial Meeting on Counter-Terrorism, the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering, the Asia-Middle East Dialogue and the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation, including close cooperation on preventing and combating terrorist financing, increased cooperation in investigations and the sharing of information among law enforcement authorities, intelligence and further exchanges of ideas on tightening border controls, capacity-building, and interfaith dialogue.

39. At the bilateral level, Indonesia had strengthened its cooperation through the conclusion of several agreements, memorandums of understanding and treaties on

cooperation in preventing and combating transnational organized crime, terrorism and related crimes, and other arrangements with Australia, France, India, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka and the United States of America, as well as a treaty on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters with several countries, or it was in the process of negotiating such agreements. Indonesia had also established cooperation with financial intelligence units in several countries to strengthen the anti-money-laundering/countering financing of terrorism regime. The anti-money-laundering bill, which still had to be enacted into law by the Parliament, provided for the Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre to have the authority to postpone/delay transactions categorized as suspicious and to freeze assets suspected to be derived from crime.

40. Indonesia had a wide range of legislative measures in place to counter terrorist activities. It had established an important legislative framework, namely the Anti-Terrorism Law and the Anti-Money Laundering Law, the current draft amendment of which would improve deficiencies in aspects of criminalization and the coverage of predicate offence.

41. Indonesia had been drafting legislation on terrorist financing, after a wide consultative process. The draft legislation included some important elements, including provisions on the postponement of transactions and the freezing of assets. It was envisaged that existing shortcomings would be addressed in the proposed bill, which would create a more effective mechanism to deal with the seizure and forfeiture of property suspected of being involved in terrorist activities. The legal mechanisms and administrative processes to trace and freeze without delay assets of entities included in Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) would also be accommodated in the bill.

42. Notable existing legal instruments relating to victims of terrorism were Law No. 13 (2006) on Protection of Witnesses and Victims, and Government Regulation No. 44 (2008) on Compensation, Restitution, Assistance to Witnesses and Victims. Anti-Terrorism Law No. 15/2003 also included a provision on witnesses in the case of terrorism. In order to prevent torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Indonesia had also enacted several laws covering that aspect of human rights: Law No. 39/1999 on Human Rights, Law No. 8/1981 on Criminal Procedures, Law No. 1/1946 on the Penal Code and Law No. 5/1988 on the Ratification of the International Convention against Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

43. Indonesia had also been drafting an amendment to the Immigration Law, article 11 of which contained the definition of transnational organized crimes, including terrorism, people smuggling, human trafficking, money-laundering and trafficking in illegal drugs. In addition, Indonesia prioritized other bills related to counter-terrorism that would be discussed by the Parliament within the National Legislation Programme 2010-2014, such as the Criminal Code Bill, which stipulated terrorism as a criminal offence against the State and its security and the Criminal Procedure Bill.

44. With regard to law enforcement, Indonesia had successfully investigated a number of terrorism cases and prosecuted, arrested and punished the individuals involved. In 2009 and 2010, Indonesia had captured the most wanted terrorist suspects, namely Noordin Mohammed Top and Joko Pitono alias Dulmatin, who had

been shot dead by the Indonesian Police. After the Bali bombing in October 2002, Indonesia had arrested more than 500 terrorist suspects, and 350 of them had been punished. The judgement rendered in the cases of Abu Dujana and Zarkasih had found that Al Jamaah Islamiah was an illegal corporation under the Anti-Terrorism Law, which criminalized the situation where an individual was a member of a terrorist organization.

45. In 2009, the Indonesian Supreme Court had examined more than eight cases of terrorism. It decided to refuse three of them and strengthen the judgement made by the lower courts to sentence the terrorists to various periods of imprisonment. The Supreme Court was currently examining five pending cases.

46. In November 2009, Indonesia had organized with the United Nations a workshop on raising awareness of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy among civil society in South-East Asia. In February 2010, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime had organized a workshop on international perspectives and domestic implementation of legal measures on financing of terrorism in Indonesia.

47. **Italy** indicated that no new legislation had been adopted in the previous 12 months. However, it provided a list of agreements, technical understandings and bilateral memorandums for international police cooperation relating to terrorism signed or under negotiation since the second half of 2009 with Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Ghana, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Latvia, Lithuania, Niger, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa and Turkey.

48. Challenges to global security had been one of the priorities of the Italian G8 Presidency. In L'Aquila, the G-8 leaders had adopted a strong counter-terrorism declaration addressing the following matters: radicalization, recruitment, financing of terrorism, respect for human rights, international law and the rule of law. The Italian Presidency had also tried to focus on regional crises and to increase the coordination of international technical assistance and capacity-building activities in the fields of counter-terrorism and fighting transnational organized crime. The work of both the Roma/Lyon Group and the Counter-Terrorism Action Group had thus been promoted. Italy had also enlarged local meetings of the Counter-Terrorism Action Group to include important donors.

49. On a national basis, Italy was engaged in a series of bilateral capacity-building initiatives throughout the globe, particularly in North Africa and the Middle East. Moreover, Italy had funded several multilateral projects in the fields of counter-terrorism and transnational organized crime through such bodies as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the African Union Centre for Study and Research on Terrorism.

50. On 11 June 2009, five Italian citizens had been arrested and accused of conspiracy to commit acts of terrorism and subvert the existing democratic order, organization of armed terrorism and other serious offences. They all belonged to the Red Brigades for Communism. On 18 January 2010, two additional individuals accused of belonging to the same terrorist organization had been arrested. Those arrests had marked the end of a long and complex investigation initiated in February 2007 that had highlighted the strict compartmentalization of that subversive organization, mainly based in Rome, Genoa and Milan. Italy also provided

information on various operations conducted by the Italian Carabinieri Corps between April 2008 and November 2009.

51. With regard to investigations in the fields of cybercrime and the use of the Internet by terrorist organizations, Italy had increased online monitoring activities to acquire information aimed at better combating international terrorist activities, in collaboration with national and international counter-terrorism organizations. It had adhered to the "Check the Web" initiative and to its first concrete application, the *As Sahab* exercise (information-sharing in the field of counter-terrorism). It had also established a national centre for the fight against cybercrime and the protection of critical infrastructure, which operated in cooperation with international organizations and police officials.

52. **Lithuania** was a party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments, as well as to the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (see table 2 below). In addition to the information provided in 2009 (see A/64/161, paras. 48-50), Lithuania indicated that, in August 2009, a pretrial investigation concerning the preparation of a terrorist act to be perpetrated in a foreign country had been initiated against a Lithuanian citizen who had been put under arrest. In 2009, sentence had been passed in a case which had started in 2006 and a person had been found guilty of the organization, implementation and incitement of terrorism.

53. **Mexico** had initiated a review regarding compatibility with and adherence to the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.

54. Mexico had continued national efforts to strengthen its capacity to prevent and respond to the threat of terrorism. It provided detailed information on the various steps taken in the areas of public security, border control and maritime, airport, rail and multimodal transport security, including the updating of the regulatory framework for the transport of dangerous substances, materials and waste.

55. In 2009, using existing mechanisms at the bilateral, regional and global levels, Mexico had continued its cooperation to prevent the scourge of terrorism through participation in workshops, courses, simulation exercises, conferences and other initiatives to develop and strengthen capacity and training. In order to strengthen the existing mechanisms for cooperation against terrorism, Mexico supported the principles of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism.

56. **New Zealand** was working to achieve full compliance with the international counter-terrorism legal framework by ratifying the four instruments to which New Zealand was not yet party (see table 2 below). Legislation was before the Parliament to ratify the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, as well as the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf. Legislation was also being drafted to fully implement the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the Amendments to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

57. In 2005, New Zealand had concluded a Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism with ASEAN and had recently finalized a work

programme providing a practical framework for collaboration under the Joint Declaration.

58. New Zealand had continued to support its Pacific island neighbours in meeting the challenges that they faced in meeting their international counter-terrorism obligations, including through the provision of funding to the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for its programme of assistance to the Pacific. New Zealand had also convened and had been chairing the Pacific Forum Working Group on Counter-Terrorism for the past five years. Established in response to the Nasonini Declaration on Regional Security made in 2002 by the Pacific Islands Forum, the Working Group was the primary forum for counter-terrorism policy discussions in the region.

59. In South-East Asia, New Zealand was closely engaged with its key partners, both bilaterally and regionally, on a range of counter-terrorism efforts. The New Zealand Police was helping to build capacity among law enforcement counterparts in the region through training and the provision of equipment. New Zealand was also supporting, through a range of practical projects, regional and multilateral initiatives aimed at countering extremist messages and recruitment into terrorism.

60. New Zealand had nothing to report concerning incidents caused by terrorism, or criminal prosecutions and sentencing.

61. **Panama** reiterated the information provided in paragraphs 63 to 67 of document A/64/161. In particular, Panama reported that it had ratified 14 universal counter-terrorism instruments and committed itself to fulfilling the obligations established by Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001), 1540 (2004) and 1624 (2005) and other similar counter-terrorism instruments, at the regional and international levels. At the national level, various types of terrorist acts had been criminalized through Act No. 14 of 18 May 2007 amending the Criminal Code, as well as the financing of terrorism through Acts No. 41 and No. 42 of 2000.

62. **Poland** was a party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments and three related conventions of the Council of Europe (see table 2 below). Poland also strongly supported the adoption of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism. Agreements on cooperation in combating crime had been concluded with Italy on 4 June 2007 and with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on 16 June 2008. Moreover, Poland had concluded the internal procedure for the ratification of agreements with Indonesia, Brazil and Azerbaijan on cooperation in combating organized crime and other crimes.

63. On 22 October 2009, the amendment to the Penal Code introducing new article 165 (a) had come into force. Article 165 (a) penalized gaining, transferring or offering money, financial instruments (comprising securities), foreign currency, propriety rights or other possessions or real estate with a view to financing terrorism. It also imposed the obligation to notify the Prosecutor's Office of suspicion regarding the financing of terrorism. In addition, all the provisions relating to the reporting of suspicious transactions encompassed the financing of terrorism.

64. The Intergovernmental Committee on Financial Security, an advisory organ which proposed persons, groups or other entities to be put on or removed from the list of entities whose assets were frozen, had been set up in 2009. Furthermore, the amendment of the Crisis Management Act of 17 July 2009 had introduced a procedure for the public administration organs to inform the Chief of the Internal

Security Agency about any terrorist threats to strategic national infrastructure. The same amendment enabled the Chief of the Internal Security Agency to make recommendations to those organs in such a situation.

65. Poland also provided information on the activities of the Polish Financial Intelligence Unit to counteract the financing of terrorism.

66. In 2009, there had been 11 proceedings relating to transactions suspected to be linked with the financing of terrorism. The proceedings had been initiated either on the basis of information received from institutions obliged to report suspicious transactions or on the initiative of the General Inspector. On his own initiative, the latter had forwarded 14 notifications to the Counter-Terrorism Centre and seven notifications to the Department for Counteracting Terrorism. The General Inspector had also responded to eight requests for information from the Counter-Terrorism Centre (concerning 30 subjects) and to 16 requests for information from the Department for Counteracting Terrorism (concerning 65 subjects).

67. No preparatory proceedings relating to terrorist activity had been instituted in Poland during 2009. However, in March 2009, Somali pirates had hijacked off the Somali coast the Norwegian-owned chemical tanker *Bow Asir* operating under the flag of the Bahamas, whose crew included five Polish citizens. In April 2009, a Maltese flagged bulk carrier, *Patriot*, owned by a German shipping company and whose captain was a Polish citizen, had also been hijacked in the Gulf of Aden. In both cases, the investigation carried out by the Appellate Prosecutor's Office in Szczecin into the hijacking of Polish citizens as a criminal act under article 189, paragraph 1, of the Polish Criminal Code had been suspended in December 2009 because of the lack of evidence.

68. **Qatar** provided a list of 12 universal and three regional counter-terrorism instruments to which it was a party (see table 2 below). In addition to the information provided in 2009 (see A/64/161, paras. 73-75), Qatar indicated that it had concluded a memorandum of understanding on security cooperation with the Republic of Korea in 2009 and an agreement on security cooperation with Iran (Islamic Republic of) in 2010, both of which addressed terrorism. During the reporting period, the Qatari legislature had also promulgated the Anti-Money-Laundering and Terrorism Financing Act (Law No. 4 of 2010). Article 10 of that Act established a National Anti-Money-Laundering and Terrorism Financing Committee under the Deputy Governor of the Qatar Central Bank. Article 50 provided the Attorney General with the authority to freeze the assets of terrorists, persons who financed terrorism and terrorist organizations with respect to which Security Council decisions had been adopted or who had been identified by the National Counter-Terrorism Committee.

69. A regional workshop on human rights in the context of counter-terrorism was held in Doha on 11 and 12 May 2009, in agreement with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

70. The **Russian Federation** was a party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments. Approval had been received for the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism, signed on 26 January 2009.

71. During the reporting period, the Russian Federation had continued its work to strengthen international counter-terrorism cooperation and to upgrade its legal and

regulatory framework. Within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), the Counter-Terrorism Convention had been adopted on 16 June 2009. An agreement among the Governments of the SCO member States on cooperation in the field of ensuring international information security had been signed, as well as an agreement on training of officers for counter-terrorism agencies of the SCO Member States. Moreover, the programme of cooperation among SCO member States on fighting terrorism, separatism and extremism for 2010-2012 had been adopted.

72. The Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of CIS had adopted a model law on countering extremism on 14 May 2009 and had considered a draft model law on countering terrorism on 3 December 2009. On 27 December 2009, the President of the Russian Federation had signed a federal law on the ratification of the Treaty by and between the CIS member States on Countering the Legalization (Laundering) of Illicit Proceeds and the Financing of Terrorism.

73. On 27 May 2009, a memorandum of understanding had been concluded in Moscow between the Russian Federation and Mali on cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism and transnational organized crime. In 2009, four agreements had been concluded with financial intelligence units of Albania, Argentina, Lithuania and Serbia to provide for the exchange of information on operations that could be associated with the financing of terrorism. Within the framework of strengthening international cooperation in the struggle against terrorism, Russia, together with Iran (Islamic Republic of), Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, was working to harmonize a draft agreement on cooperation on Caspian Sea security.

74. In order to improve aviation security measures and provide mutual assistance in averting threats to aviation security, the Federal Air Transport Agency of Russia and the Transportation Security Administration of the United States Department of Homeland Security had prepared a draft memorandum of understanding and interdepartmental harmonization of the document was under way.

75. On 5 October 2009, the President of the Russian Federation had approved the Conceptual Framework for Counter-Terrorism, which defined the principal objectives and guidelines for improving the interaction of State agencies, anti-terrorism commissions and operational headquarters in entities of the Russian Federation in the use of preventive and forcible measures to protect individuals, society and the State from terrorist threats.

76. The legal basis for counter-terrorism was provided in its entirety by the norms enshrined in the 6 March 2006 Federal Law No. 35-FZ on counter-terrorism, the 25 July 2002 Federal Law No. 114-FZ on counter-extremism and the 15 February 2006 Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 116 on counter-terrorism measures, as well as criminal law norms contained in the Criminal Code that specified the liability for crimes associated with terrorist activities. In order to improve the counter-terrorism system, the Russian Federation was taking measures to continue to bring Russian law into compliance with international standards, including on issues associated with providing protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens in connection with the conduct of anti-terrorism operations.

77. On 3 November 2009, Federal Law No. 245-FZ had been adopted, amending the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and article 100 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Changes aimed at strengthening measures for countering organized crime effectively had been introduced to the Criminal Code. The Russian Federation

also provided a list of draft laws and draft decisions, orders or rules currently being considered for the purposes of improving legislative support to counter the financing of terrorism, as well as to develop the legal and organizational bases for providing security for all forms of transport and to interface with concerned federal executive agencies in implementing the requirements of the Federal Law of 9 January 2010 on transportation security.

78. In 2009, the National Anti-Terrorist Committee and the Federal Operational Headquarters had developed additional measures to improve the physical protection of crucial State facilities and to fight against the illegal trade in weapons, munitions and explosives used as the primary means of committing acts of sabotage and terrorism. Measures had been developed that were intended to provide counter-terrorism security during the preparations for the 2014 XXII Olympic Winter Games and XI Paralympic Winter Games in Sochi and to organize the activities of executive agencies to minimize, and respond to, potential acts of terrorism. Measures were also being taken to mobilize work to identify and suppress the dissemination on the Internet of information promoting the notion of terrorism and the dissemination of materials or information calling for terrorism or justifying the need for terrorism.

79. In 2009, 654 crimes of a terrorist nature had been recorded in the Russian Federation, committed by 521 identified individuals. Russian Federation courts had heard 197 terrorism-related criminal cases brought against 223 individuals. The total number of those convicted was 223, of whom 176 had been convicted of the organization of, or participation in, an illegal armed formation; 13 of the commission of terrorist acts; 16 of facilitation of a terrorist activity; and 8 of hostage-taking.

80. In February 2010, a Russian Federation Supreme Court decision had recognized the international organization, Imarat Kavkaz (Emirate of the Caucasus) as a terrorist organization. That decision expanded considerably the capabilities of the law-enforcement agencies to institute criminal proceedings not only against active members of the organization, but also against supporters and ideologues contributing to its functioning.

81. **Saudi Arabia** had ratified 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments (see table 2). It provided a list of regional conventions to which it had acceded, as well as codes of conduct and strategies. It also indicated that it had ratified some bilateral conventions in the area of combating terrorism and its financing.

82. **Slovenia** had ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material in 2009. Slovenia was thus party to 14 universal counter-terrorism instruments (see table 2 below). In 2009, Slovenia had also ratified the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism. The ratification process in respect of the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism was expected to be finalized in the first half of 2010. Once that process had been completed, Slovenia would have ratified all relevant Council of Europe conventions relating to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism. Slovenia had concluded 20 multilateral and bilateral intergovernmental and inter-police agreements in the area of countering organized crime, including terrorism, and on cooperation in the area of the prevention of money-laundering and the

financing of terrorism. The application of provisions of international instruments in Slovenia was guaranteed by virtue of article 8 of its Constitution, which stipulated that ratified and published treaties were applied directly.

83. Slovenia had made several amendments to its national legislation (the Criminal Code and the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Act) with a view to enhancing the legal framework. Slovenia, as a member State of the European Union, also implemented the European Union legal instruments in the area of preventing and combating terrorism through the adoption of relevant measures at the national level.

84. During the reporting period, an attempt on the life of the Slovenian Prime Minister, Borut Pahor, had been perpetrated by a Croatian national. The act had been prevented and the offender convicted of terrorism, obstructing the performance of official acts or revenge upon an official, and illegal manufacture of and trade in weapons or explosive materials, under the Slovenian Criminal Code. He was sentenced to 11 years' imprisonment by the first instance court.

85. **Sweden** provided a list of 16 universal and four regional counter-terrorism instruments which it had signed or ratified (see table 2 below).

86. During 2009, there had been one court judgment rendered on 17 February 2009 in the Malmö District Court in Sweden concerning the financing of terrorism. A person who had allegedly collected funds for different organizations that were part of Hamas and its committees had been charged with the financing of terrorism in accordance with the Swedish Act (2002:444) on Criminal Responsibility for the Financing of Particularly Serious Crimes in Certain Cases, etc., or, alternatively, with crimes against the Swedish Act (1996:95) on Certain International Sanctions. With regard to the charge on terrorist financing, the court had found that the prosecutor had not shown that the funds had been transferred with the intention that they would be used or with the knowledge that they were intended to be used to commit a "particularly serious crime". With regard to the charge for crimes under the Sanctions Act, the court had found that there was not enough evidence to substantiate that the receiving organizations were part of Hamas. The defendant had thus been found not guilty on both alternative charges. On 9 November 2009, following an appeal by the prosecutor, the Court of Appeal of Skåne and Blekinge had confirmed the decision of the District Court.

87. **Switzerland** was a party to all the universal counter-terrorism instruments. In addition to the information provided in 2009 (see A/64/161, paras. 96-107), Switzerland indicated that the new Federal Act on Civil Information had come into force on 3 October 2008, subordinating the civil intelligence services to the same department and merging them under a single unit, the Intelligence Service of the Confederation. As a result, the joint and complete analysis of threats would be conducted with greater synergies.

88. Switzerland systematically applied all non-military sanctions adopted by the United Nations Security Council, including measures against the Taliban and Al Qaida based on Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) and related subsequent resolutions.

89. Since 1 January 2010, Switzerland had held the chairmanship of the Council of Europe's Committee of Experts on Terrorism, responsible for preparing national

profiles on the counter-terrorism capacities of member States of the Council of Europe.

90. In 2009, the Money Laundering Reporting Office of Switzerland had received seven reports from financial intermediaries concerning suspected financing of terrorism, involving a total of approximately 9,500 Swiss francs. Only two of the seven reports were linked to officially listed terrorists. The others were in response to information from third parties (such as articles in the press) or information released by prosecutors.

91. In 2008, Switzerland had received five requests for mutual legal assistance from four States, of which four had been met. In 2009, six requests had been received from four States, and five of them had been met. Those requests related to radical Islamism, pro-independence organizations and extreme left-wing organizations. In 2010, Switzerland had received three requests for mutual legal assistance from two States, related to extreme left-wing terrorism and terrorism by pro-independence organizations. One of those requests had been met and the response to the others was ongoing.

92. On judgements rendered, Switzerland had nothing to report. However, in February 2010, Switzerland had extradited a person to Serbia in relation to a case of an attempted bombing.

B. Information received from international organizations

1. United Nations system

93. The **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations** (FAO), bearing in mind that functional agricultural health systems were central to a country's being able to detect and respond to an act of terrorism in the area of agricultural health, had continued to work with Member States in strengthening programmes on sustainable food production, food safety and quality, and plant and animal health. Specific activities that assisted countries in relation to terrorism targeted at food products included: (a) capacity-building (training courses, projects) concerning food safety, animal and plant health, including promotion of risk analyses and developing base-level capacity to ensure national ability to monitor, diagnose, report and respond to pest and disease outbreaks; (b) the standard setting work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the International Plant Protection Convention; (c) the establishment of a Food Chain Crisis Management Framework for prevention, early warning, preparedness and response to food chain crises caused by transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases, food safety threats and emergencies, as well as nuclear and radiological threats and emergencies; and the organization of international forums to discuss biological risk management in relation to food and agriculture.

94. The **International Civil Aviation Organization** (ICAO) provided updated information on parties to international air law instruments related to counter-terrorism (see table 2 below). ICAO indicated that a diplomatic conference would be held in Beijing, from 30 August to 10 September 2010, to finalize and adopt two draft instruments recommended by the ICAO Legal Committee that would amend, respectively, the 1970 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, and the 1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the

Safety of Civil Aviation as amended by the 1988 Protocol. The draft instruments had been prepared in order to cover new and existing threats to civil aviation, notably including the criminalization of the act of using a civil aircraft in service as a weapon, and of the act of using certain dangerous materials from civil aircraft to attack such aircraft or other targets on the ground.

95. ICAO reported 23 acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation in 2009. Only a small number of those incidents had involved actual weapons or explosives, but many had caused considerable disruption of aviation operations. Eight acts had involved unlawful or attempted seizure; two had been attempts at sabotage; one had involved an attack on an aviation facility; and another act had been characterized as an in-flight attack. Following the attempted sabotage of Northwest Airlines flight 253 on 25 December 2009, ICAO had encouraged Member States to conduct a risk assessment and implement appropriate screening measures, which might include the application of explosive trace detection technology, physical searches or randomly deployed explosive detection canine teams. States had also been reminded of the need for cooperation in all matters related to aviation security.

96. All five volumes of the seventh edition of the ICAO *Security Manual for Safeguarding Civil Aviation against Acts of Unlawful Interference* had been disseminated. The ICAO Council had approved a comprehensive strategy for enhancing aviation security over the next six years (2011-2016). The strategy recognized the need to proactively address potential threats to civil aviation and strengthen security through closer international cooperation and better coordination of aviation security activities.

97. ICAO had continued to coordinate efforts to develop and deploy at airports new technology capable of detecting hazardous substances within liquids, aerosols and sprays and was preparing guidance material to assist States in implementing such technology. ICAO had continued to play a leading role in ensuring the security of travel documents, principally through its machine readable travel documents programme. In September 2009, it had launched Vision 2020, a consultative process intended to ensure that ICAO maintained the relevance of the machine readable travel documents programme throughout the next decade. ICAO also provided information on the implementation of the Universal Security Audit Programme and on its enhanced aviation security assistance and support strategy.

98. The **International Maritime Organization** (IMO) reported that 12 States had ratified or acceded to the amended 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, and that the 2005 Protocol to the 1988 Convention had 10 contracting States. Both instruments would enter into force on 28 July 2010.

99. Maritime security was an integral part of the responsibilities of IMO. In addition to the information submitted in 2009 (see A/64/161, paras. 117-122), IMO provided detailed information on the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code, highlighting what had changed since its entry into force and on chapter XI-2 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea. It also described the unlawful acts covered by the 2005 Protocol to the 1988 Convention.

100. In addition to the development of legal instruments and associated training and guidance material, IMO has focused on assisting Governments to implement the provisions of chapter XI-2 of the 1988 Convention and the International Ship and

Port Facility Security Code, through its technical cooperation programme. Activities to that end had included the conduct of training courses, needs assessment missions, seminars and workshops at the regional and national levels.

101. The **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization** (UNESCO) had pursued its efforts in various areas and had undertaken new activities pertaining to the dialogue among civilizations, cultures and peoples, as well as the Culture of Peace. UNESCO action to promote dialogue among cultures had been given special impetus in the framework of the 2010 International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, for which UNESCO had been designated as lead agency by the General Assembly.

102. During the reporting period, UNESCO had participated in several international meetings and conferences, assisting its member States in their initiatives to promote intercultural dialogue and to counter terrorism. In the field of education, it had undertaken several activities promoting dialogue among civilizations and mutual understanding. In January 2010, UNESCO had hosted a meeting of the Euro-Arab Dialogue Task Force, a joint initiative of national commissions from the Arab and European regions.

103. UNESCO was promoting legislation on the freedom of expression and of information that encouraged Governments to follow the internationally recognized principles of maximum disclosure. With regard to the protection of national security and counter-terrorism, UNESCO had remained vigilant that laws and regulations in that regard did not weaken civil liberties and undermine people's right to information.

104. The **World Bank** defined its contribution to the global efforts against money-laundering and terrorism financing as its main focus in the area of counter-terrorism. In that respect, it had mobilized three different tools: (a) diagnostics/assessments against the FATF standard (which included counter-terrorism financing); (b) technical assistance to client countries; (c) policy work (with some publications specifically addressing counter-terrorism financing issues).

105. The World Bank had developed strong partnerships with various United Nations entities in its mobilization against money-laundering and terrorism financing.

106. The World Bank had shifted the focus of its assistance towards building capacity for implementation and enhancing effectiveness. It had provided assistance to client countries on awareness-raising on money-laundering and terrorism financing, on drafting, on setting up institutional and procedural arrangements to implement terrorist asset freezing orders, and on setting up effective oversight mechanisms for non-profit organizations.

107. The World Bank had published several working papers on issues related to money-laundering and terrorism financing, several of them directly focused on countering the financing of terrorism. It planned to publish several additional papers over the coming months, with a focus on non-profit organizations and international cooperation.

108. The **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime** indicated that, pursuant to paragraph 18 of General Assembly resolution 64/118, its Terrorism Prevention Branch had continued to provide technical assistance on criminal justice aspects of

countering terrorism within the framework of its global project on strengthening the legal regime against terrorism.

109. UNODC was also assisting Member States in developing national action plans and supporting their implementation, in particular by reaching out to the criminal justice practitioners involved in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of specific cases. The *Digest of Terrorism Cases for Practitioners*, on which the Terrorism Prevention Branch had worked together with counter-terrorism practitioners from various countries, had been launched during the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in April 2010. UNODC had also launched various innovative activities promoting international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism.

2. Other international organizations

110. The **Commonwealth of Independent States** (CIS) indicated that actions in the area of counter-terrorism had been carried out under the CIS programme for combating terrorism and other violent forms of extremism for the period 2008-2010. Under that programme, an agreement between CIS countries on cooperation to prevent trafficking in arms, ammunition, explosives and explosive devices had been adopted in 2008 and an agreement on information exchange for the purpose of crime prevention in 2009. In addition, a treaty regarding inter-State searches for wanted or missing persons had been drafted and was due to be approved by the CIS Council of Heads of State in December 2010. Another agreement was currently being drafted regarding the establishment of joint investigative units.

111. Work to standardize the national laws of CIS countries had continued with the adoption of a model law on countering extremism and amendments to the model criminal code and code of criminal procedure relating to counter-terrorism.

112. Work had also continued on the joint database of the CIS countries security services and the special database of the CIS Counter-Terrorism Centre, which were used for the prevention, detection and investigation of terrorist and extremist offences. In addition, a special database relating to organized crime was operating effectively. It contained more than 40,000 entries on cases relating to, inter alia, terrorism, drug trafficking and illegal migration.

113. As a result of operations conducted in CIS countries in 2008 and 2009, more than 61,000 crimes had been investigated, over 12,000 wanted persons had been arrested, the activities of 341 criminal groups had been stopped, 42 members of extremist religious organizations had been arrested, 6,800 firearms and more than 10.9 tons of narcotic substances had been seized, 36 drug laboratories had been shut down and 76 channels for illegal migration cut off.

114. CIS further drew attention to the report on implementation in the period 2008-2009 of programmes of cooperation among CIS States to combat crime, terrorism, drug trafficking, illegal migration and trafficking in persons.

115. The **International Atomic Energy Agency** (IAEA) indicated that its Board of Governors had approved a new Nuclear Security Plan (2010-2013) in September 2009. The membership of the IAEA Illicit Trafficking Database programme had continued to expand, to 109 member States and one non-member State. By 31 December 2009, 1,801 incidents had been reported by States to the database, of which 124 had occurred in 2009, the remainder having taken place earlier. Of those

which had occurred in 2009, nine involved illegal possession and attempts to sell nuclear material or radioactive sources, 26 involved thefts or losses of radioactive sources and 89 involved discoveries of uncontrolled material, unauthorized disposals and inadvertent unauthorized shipments and storage of nuclear materials, radioactive sources and radioactively contaminated materials.

116. From 30 March to 3 April 2009, IAEA had convened an International Symposium on Nuclear Security to take stock of nuclear security achievements in recent years. IAEA had continued to consolidate the nuclear security needs of States into integrated nuclear security support plans, which served as a framework for implementing nuclear security activities and improvements. In 2009, the number of States that had approved their plans rose to 18.

117. To help States to assess the status of their technical and administrative arrangements, IAEA had conducted 14 nuclear security advisory and evaluation missions during 2009. More than half had addressed physical protection and legal, regulatory and practical measures for controlling nuclear and other radioactive material. Several additional missions had reviewed measures for the detection of illicit nuclear trafficking and response to nuclear security incidents. IAEA had also conducted a number of technical visits, which addressed security needs at such locations as border crossings, medical facilities, scientific institutes and industrial sites.

118. In 2009, IAEA had provided bilateral legislative assistance to 24 Member States under its legislative assistance programme, offering advice to Member States on all areas of nuclear law. In 2009, IAEA had also conducted an international expert mission to Uzbekistan to facilitate adherence to, and implementation of, international instruments relevant to protection against nuclear terrorism.

119. Two new documents in the IAEA Nuclear Security Series had been published in 2009, on the development, use and maintenance of the design basis threat and the security of radioactive sources. Three documents on nuclear security recommendations would be issued shortly.

120. IAEA had continued to assist States in establishing systems and technical measures for protecting nuclear material, associated facilities and transports, radiation sources and radioactive waste against malicious, criminal or terrorist access. It had also continued to work with other international and regional organizations in such areas as information sharing, the promotion of relevant international legal instruments and training.

121. The **Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons** (OPCW) reported that its Open-Ended Working Group on Terrorism continued to be a forum for the sharing of information and best practices among Member States, as well as for substantive discussions on the issue of the contribution of OPCW to global efforts in that field.

122. In 2009, for the first time, the Annual Meeting of National Authorities had included a segment dedicated to the issue of safety and security at chemical plants. On 13 and 14 September 2010, the OPCW secretariat would conduct a table-top exercise on reducing the risks of toxic chemicals being acquired or used for terrorist purposes, to be held in Poland. The overall objective of the exercise was to support the development of national capabilities and regional and international cooperation between States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition, Production, Stockpiling

and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, in order to reduce risks related to terrorism involving the use of chemical weapons or the release of toxic chemicals as the result of an attack at a chemical plant.

123. The **Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe** (OSCE) provided a comprehensive report on OSCE counter-terrorism activities in the period 2001-2008, along with additional information on the activities carried out in 2009 and early 2010.

124. In 2009, OSCE had expanded its anti-terrorism mandate and commitments by adopting a Ministerial Council decision on further measures to support and promote the international legal framework against terrorism, calling on OSCE participating States to consider becoming parties to and fully implementing the latest universal counter-terrorism instruments. Other terrorism-related Ministerial Council decisions addressed travel document security, the ICAO Public Key Directory, and transnational threats and challenges to security.

125. In April 2010, a two-year project in Moldova had been completed by OSCE, in coordination with INTERPOL, that provided the necessary technological infrastructure to connect border control to INTERPOL databases, and offered training in its use. Sixteen border crossing points and 11 regional and local police stations had been connected to the INTERPOL 24/7 network, enabling the Moldovan authorities to report to and access the databases. In 2009, OSCE and INTERPOL had launched similar projects for Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

III. Status of international legal instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism

126. Currently, there are 30 instruments, 16 universal (13 instruments and 3 recent amendments) and 14 regional, pertaining to the subject of international terrorism. Each instrument listed below is represented by the letter shown on the left, which is featured in tables 1 and 2 to reflect the status of the corresponding instrument:

A. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 (entered into force on 4 December 1969): status as at 19 July 2010;[2]

B. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970 (entered into force on 14 October 1971): status as at 19 July 2010;[2]

C. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (entered into force on 26 January 1973): status as at 19 July 2010;[2]

D. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988 (entered into force on 6 August 1989): status as at 19 July 2010;[2]

[2] Updated information may be found at www.icao.int/icao/en/leb/.

E. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973 (entered into force on 20 February 1977): status as at 19 July 2010;[3]

F. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979 (entered into force on 3 June 1983): status as at 19 July 2010;[3]

G. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980 (entered into force on 8 February 1987): status as at 25 May 2010;[4]

H. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, done at Vienna on 8 July 2005: status as at 9 July 2010;[4]

I. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992): status as at 30 June 2010;[5]

J. Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Act against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at London on 14 October 2005: status as at 30 June 2010;[5]

K. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992): status as at 30 June 2010;[5]

L. Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at London on 14 October 2005: status as at 30 June 2010;[5]

M. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991 (entered into force on 21 June 1998): status as at 19 July 2010;[2]

N. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997 (entered into force on 23 May 2001): status as at 19 July 2010;[3]

O. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1999 (entered into force on 10 April 2002): status as at 19 July 2010;[3]

P. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 April 2005 (entered into force on 7 July 2007): status as at 19 July 2010;[3]

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[3] Updated information may be found at http://treaties.un.org.

[4] Updated information may be found at http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Conventions/index.html

[5] Updated information may be found at http://www.imo.org.

Q. Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, signed at a meeting held at the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States in Cairo on 22 April 1998 (entered into force on 7 May 1999): status as at 21 July 2010;

R. Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism, adopted at Ouagadougou on 1 July 1999 (entered into force on 7 November 2002): status as at 21 July 2010;

S. European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, concluded at Strasbourg on 27 January 1977 (entered into force on 4 August 1978): status as at 19 July 2010;[6]

T. Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, adopted at Strasbourg on 15 May 2003: status as at 19 July 2010;[6]

U. OAS Convention to Prevent and Punish Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortion that are of International Significance, concluded at Washington, D.C., on 2 February 1971 (entered into force on 16 October 1973): status as at 19 July 2010;[7]

V. OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, adopted at Algiers on 14 July 1999 (entered into force on 6 December 2002): status as at 3 February 2010;[8]

W. Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, adopted at Addis Ababa on 8 July 2004: status as at 3 February 2010;[8]

X. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, signed at Kathmandu on 4 November 1987 (entered into force on 22 August 1988): all seven States members of SAARC (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) are parties to the Convention;

Y. Additional Protocol to the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, adopted at Islamabad on 6 January 2004 (entered into force on 12 January 2006): all seven States members of SAARC (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) are parties to the Additional Protocol;

Z. Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, adopted at Shanghai on 15 June 2001 (entered into force on 29 March 2003): all six States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) are parties to the Convention;

AA. Treaty on Cooperation among States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism, done at Minsk on 4 June 1999 (entered into force on 3 October 2000 for Tajikistan; on 5 December 2000 for Kazakhstan; on 6 February 2001 for Kyrgyzstan;

[6] Updated information may be found at www.coe.int.

[7] Updated information may be found at www.oas.org.

[8] Updated information may be found at www.africa-union.org.

on 22 August 2001 for the Republic of Moldova; on 28 December 2001 for Armenia; on 18 April 2004 for Belarus; and on 13 January 2005 for the Russian Federation): status as at 1 July 2010;

BB. Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, adopted at Bridgetown on 3 June 2002 (entered into force on 10 July 2003): status as at 19 July 2010;[7]

CC. Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, adopted at Warsaw on 16 May 2005 (entered into force on 1 June 2007): status as at 19 July 2010;[6]

DD. Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism, adopted at Warsaw on 16 May 2005 (entered into force on 1 May 2008): status as at 19 July 2010.[6]

Table 1

Total participation in international conventions pertaining to international terrorism

Signature																												
A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*	*T*	*U*	*V*	*W*	*X*	*Y*	*Z*	*AA*	*BB*	*CC*	*DD*
40	76	59	68	25	39	45[a]	—	41	—	51	—	51	58	132	115	22[b]	12	47	46	19	49[c]	41[c]	—	7	—	8	33	43	33
Ratification, accession or succession[d]																												
A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*	*T*	*U*	*V*	*W*	*X*	*Y*	*Z*	*AA*	*BB*	*CC*	*DD*
185	185	188	170	173	167	143[a]	41	156	13	145	11	143	164	173	68	17[b]	15[b]	46	30	18	40[c]	9	7	7	6	8	24	24	20

[a] Includes the European Atomic Energy Community, which is not listed in table 2.
[b] Includes the Palestinian Authority, which is not listed in table 2.
[c] Includes the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, which is not listed in table 2.
[d] Includes signatures not subject to ratification.

Table 2

Status of participation in international instruments pertaining to international terrorism

| State | Signature | | |

| State | Signature | | |

| State | Signature | | |

State	Signature	Ratification, accession, succession
	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z AA BB CC DD	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z AA BB CC DD
Lesotho	F O P V	A B C D E F M N O V
Liberia	A D F I K P V W	A B C D E F I K N O
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	O P Q V W	A B C D E F G H I K M N O P Q R V W
Liechtenstein	B G O P S T	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P S T
Lithuania	N P S T	CC A B C D E F G H I K M N O P S T
Luxembourg	B C D F G N O P S T	CC DD A B C D E F G M N O P S T
Madagascar	A M N O P V W	A B C D E F G I K M N O V
Malawi	D	A B C E F N O P V
Malaysia	B D P	A B C D E F M N O
Maldives	Y	A B C D E M N O X Y
Mali	M O V W	A B C D E F G H I K M N O P R V W
Malta	O P S T	CC DD A B C D E F G I K M N O S DD
Marshall Islands	D	A B C D E F G I J K L M N O
Mauritania	Q V	A B C D E F G H I K N O P V
Mauritius	D F M O P	A B C D E F I K N O V
Mexico	A B C D M O P U	BB A B C D E F G I K M N O P U BB
Micronesia (Federated States of)	O	C D E F I N O
Monaco	N O P S	A B C D E F G I K M N O S
Mongolia	B C E G O P	A B C D E F G I K M N O P
Montenegro	P S T	CC DD A B C D E F G I K N O S T CC DD
Morocco	D G I K O P Q	A B C D E F G I K M N O P Q
Mozambique	O P V	A B C D E F G I K M N O V
Myanmar	O	A B C D E F I K M N O
Namibia	O V	A B C D G I K
Nauru	O	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
Nepal	N Y	A B C E F X Y
Netherlands	A B C D F G I K M N O P S T	CC DD A B C D E F G I K M N O P S T DD
New Zealand	B C D F I K O P	A B C D E F G I K M N O
Nicaragua	C E M O P U	BB A B C D E F G I K M N O P U BB
Niger	A B C D G V W	A B C D E F G H I K M N O P R V W
Nigeria	A I K O V W	A B C D G H I M O V
Niue		A B C D E F G I K M N O
Norway	A B D E F G I K M N O P S T	CC A B C D E F G H I K M N O S T CC
Oman	Q	A B C D E F G I K M Q R

State	Signature	Ratification, accession, succession
	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z AA BB CC DD	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z AA BB CC DD
Pakistan	A B D M R Y	A B C D E F G I K N O X Y
Palau	P	A B C D E F G I K M N O
Panama	A B C F G N O P U BB	A B C D E F G I K M N O P U BB
Papua New Guinea		A B C D E F N O
Paraguay	B C E G O P U BB	A B C D E F G I K M N O P U BB
Peru	D M O P U BB	A B C D E F G I K M N O P U BB
Philippines	A B C D F G I K N O P	A B C D E F G I K M N O
Poland	B C D E G I K N O P S T CC DD	A B C D E F G H I K M N O P S T CC DD
Portugal	A B C D F G N O P S T CC DD	A B C D E F G I K M N O S DD
Qatar	P Q	A B C D E G I K M N O Q R
Republic of Korea	A D G M N O P	A B C D E F G I K M N O
Republic of Moldova	O P S T AA CC DD	A B C D E F G H I K M N O P S T AA CC DD
Romania	B C D E G N O P S T CC DD	A B C D E F G H I K M N O P S T CC DD
Russian Federation	B C D E G I K M N O P S T AA CC DD	A B C D E F G H I K M N O P S T ZAA CC
Rwanda	B C E O P V W	A B C D E F G N O V
Saint Kitts and Nevis	O BB	B C D E F G I J M N O
Saint Lucia	BB	A B C D I K
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	D O BB	A B C D E F I K N O
Samoa	O	A B C D I M O
San Marino	O S T CC DD	N O S
Sao Tome and Principe	P V W	A B C D E F I K N O
Saudi Arabia	A D I K O P Q R	A B C D E F G I K M N O P Q R
Senegal	A B C D F M P V W	A B C D E F G I K M N O V
Serbia	G O P S T CC DD	A B C D E F G I K M N O P S T CC DD
Seychelles	I K O P V	A B C D E F G H I K M N O V
Sierra Leone	B O P R V W	A B C E F N O
Singapore	B C O P	A B C D E I M N O
Slovakia	N O P S T CC DD	A B C D E F G I K M N O P S T CC DD
Slovenia	N O P S T CC DD	A B C D E F G H I K M N O P S T CC DD
Solomon Islands		A C N O P
Somalia	O Q R V W	
South Africa	B C G N O P V W	A B C D E F G I K M N O P V W
Spain	A B C D G I K M N O P S T CC DD	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P S CC DD
Sri Lanka	D N O P Y	A B C D E F I M N O P X Y

| State | Signature | | |

IV. Information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism

127. **ICAO** currently managed an aviation security training programme through a network of 19 ICAO designated Aviation Security Training Centres around the world, as well as five aviation security workshops specifically designed to assist States in rectifying deficiencies identified by ICAO aviation security audits. In September 2009, in collaboration with partner organizations, ICAO organized two workshops and training sessions on machine readable travel documents, biometrics and security standards. In conjunction with the John Molson School of Business of Concordia University in Montreal, ICAO offered a professional management course, a predominantly web-based programme.

128. **The World Bank** had assisted client countries in training staff of financial intelligence units, financial supervisors, law enforcement officers and criminal justice institution personnel on issues relating to combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

129. **IAEA** had conducted 51 training events on all aspects of nuclear security, reaching 1,275 people from 120 countries in 2009. IAEA had developed a methodology to assist States to establish national nuclear security support centres. It had held meetings with a number of States in the course of the year to assist them in the application of the methodology. In May 2009, a workshop on implementing legislation in nuclear security was organized in Vienna for the League of Arab States. Legal advice on nuclear security had also been provided in the context of other national or regional workshops addressing broader nuclear legal issues.

130. In 2009, IAEA, in cooperation with the Russian Federation, had completed its largest project to date for physical protection capacity-building: the upgrading of the nuclear security training facilities at the Interdepartmental Special Training Centre in Obninsk to enable field-based training for international audiences. The new nuclear security training facilities were inaugurated in May 2009 and the first international training course using these facilities took place in October 2009.

131. **OPCW** had co-organized and supported important events aimed at discussing how implementing the Convention contributed to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in the area of chemical weapons, and how OPCW could enhance the promotion of effective national standards and practice in the chemical domain.

132. **OSCE**, in cooperation with relevant international partners, had organized 13 training workshops on international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism, mainly extradition and mutual legal assistance, since April 2005. In 2009, the number of judges, prosecutors and other judicial officials who had benefited from those trainings reached 1,020 professionals. Since September 2007, OSCE had organized 12 training courses on falsified travel document identification. Those one to two week-long training courses had been attended by 240 border and customs officials.

133. In 2009 and early 2010, OSCE had organized five regional conferences and workshops, as well as several dozen workshops and expert group meetings at the subregional and national levels in the following areas: promoting the international legal framework against terrorism; enhancing international legal cooperation in

criminal matters related to terrorism; travel document security; suppressing the financing of terrorism; promoting container security; countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and comprehensively addressing cybersecurity; enhancing critical energy infrastructure protection; promoting public-private partnership against terrorism, including engaging with the media; addressing violent extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism; and the protection of human rights in the fight against terrorism.

134. **UNODC**, since January 2009, had provided 79 countries with country-specific direct assistance and had organized 24 regional and subregional workshops. The number of member States that had been supported in ratifying and implementing the international counter-terrorism instruments since 2003 amounted to 168 and more than 10,000 national criminal justice officials had been trained. Eighteen technical assistance specialized tools and publications had been developed.

135. In October 2009, UNODC had hosted a workshop of national counter-terrorism focal points in Vienna. Driven by Member States, the workshop had examined how to better link United Nations global counter-terrorism work with national counter-terrorism strategies and efforts.

136. Building on existing training tools, UNODC was in the process of developing a comprehensive legal training curriculum for criminal justice officials that should facilitate the transfer of specialized counter-terrorism legal knowledge and expertise in a systematic manner, including in technical areas such as nuclear, chemical, biological and radiological terrorism, financing of terrorism or countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes. Two intensive online training courses had been developed so far, one of them jointly with INTERPOL, on international cooperation against terrorism. They had attracted participants from 72 countries. The Terrorism Prevention Branch was setting up a permanent virtual training platform, which would further enhance the sustainability of the capacity-building activities.

V. Publication of the third edition of *International Instruments related to the Prevention and Suppression of International Terrorism*

137. Following the issuance of the French and English versions of the publication *International Instruments related to the Prevention and Suppression of International Terrorism* (third edition) in 2008, the Spanish version was issued in November 2009. The manuscripts of the Chinese and Russian versions are almost completed and will be sent for processing shortly. The publication is prepared by the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs, in collaboration with UNODC.